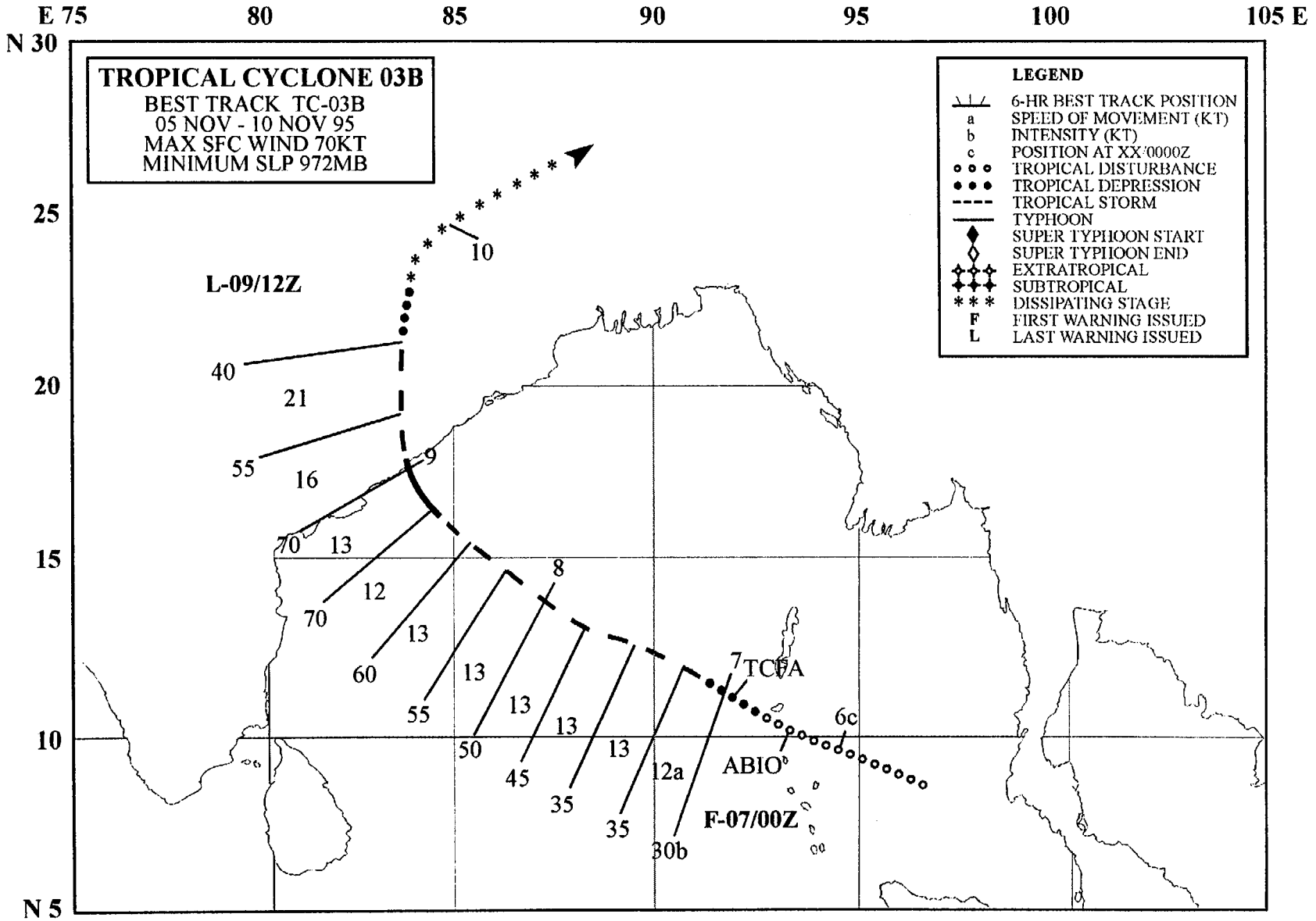
E 75
80
85
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105 E
N 30
25
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15
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N 5
TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B
BEST TRACK TC-03B
05 NOV - 10 NOV 95
MAX SFC WIND 70KT
MINIMUM SLP 972MB
LEGEND
6-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
a SPEED OF MOVEMENT (KT)
b INTENSITY (KT)
c POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
SUBTROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
F FIRST WARNING ISSUED
L LAST WARNING ISSUED
L-09/12Z
10
40
21
55
16
9
70
13
70
12
60
13
55
13
50
8
45
13
35
13
35
13
30b
12a
7
TCFA
6c
ABIO
F-07/00Z

TROPICAL CYCLONE 03B

I. HIGHLIGHTS

Tropical Cyclone 03B originated as a tropical disturbance on 05 November and reached peak intensity just prior to landfall on the east coast of India on 09 November. Its remnants induced heavy snowfall as this moist tropical system ascended the steep slopes of the Himalayan Mountains.

II. TRACK AND INTENSITY

Persistent convection associated with a low-level circulation, an estimated minimum sea-level pressure of 1002 mb, and a surge in the monsoon westerlies led to the re-issuance of the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory for the Indian Ocean at 061230Z November to include the tropical disturbance which developed into Tropical Cyclone 03B. A Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued on this system at 062100Z, and the initial warning, valid at 070000Z, followed. Warnings on Tropical Cyclone 03B commenced while the system was still a tropical depression, but it soon intensified to 35 kt. The tropical cyclone continued to intensify as it tracked northwestward toward India, reaching a maximum intensity of 70 kt (36 m/sec) around 081800Z (Figure 3-03B-01). Minimum sea-level pressure is estimated at 972 mb just before the system made landfall near the city of Vishakhapatnam, India, just after 090000Z November.

Tropical Cyclone 03B weakened to tropical storm intensity as it moved inland and tracked northward. The final warning was issued, valid at 091200Z. The remnants of Tropical Cyclone 03B continued northward, and then northeastward, and moved up the mountain slopes of Nepal, at which point the weak circulation could no longer be tracked with satellite imagery or synoptic observations.

III. IMPACT

Tropical Cyclone 03B brought a fair amount of precipitation and cloud cover across the Bay of Bengal and adjoining land areas, but no significant damage as a result of the cyclone's passage were received at the JTWC. Casualties and property damage remain unknown. Quite evident, however, was the impact the remnants of this cyclone had over the Himalayan Mountains. The moist tropical clouds ascended the slopes, bringing heavy snowfall. At least 62 people were killed in avalanches and landslides along the bases of the mountains along Nepal's Goyko Valley. An additional 418 people were reported rescued from the area by helicopter. Snow accumulation of over 6 feet in eastern Nepal was reported.

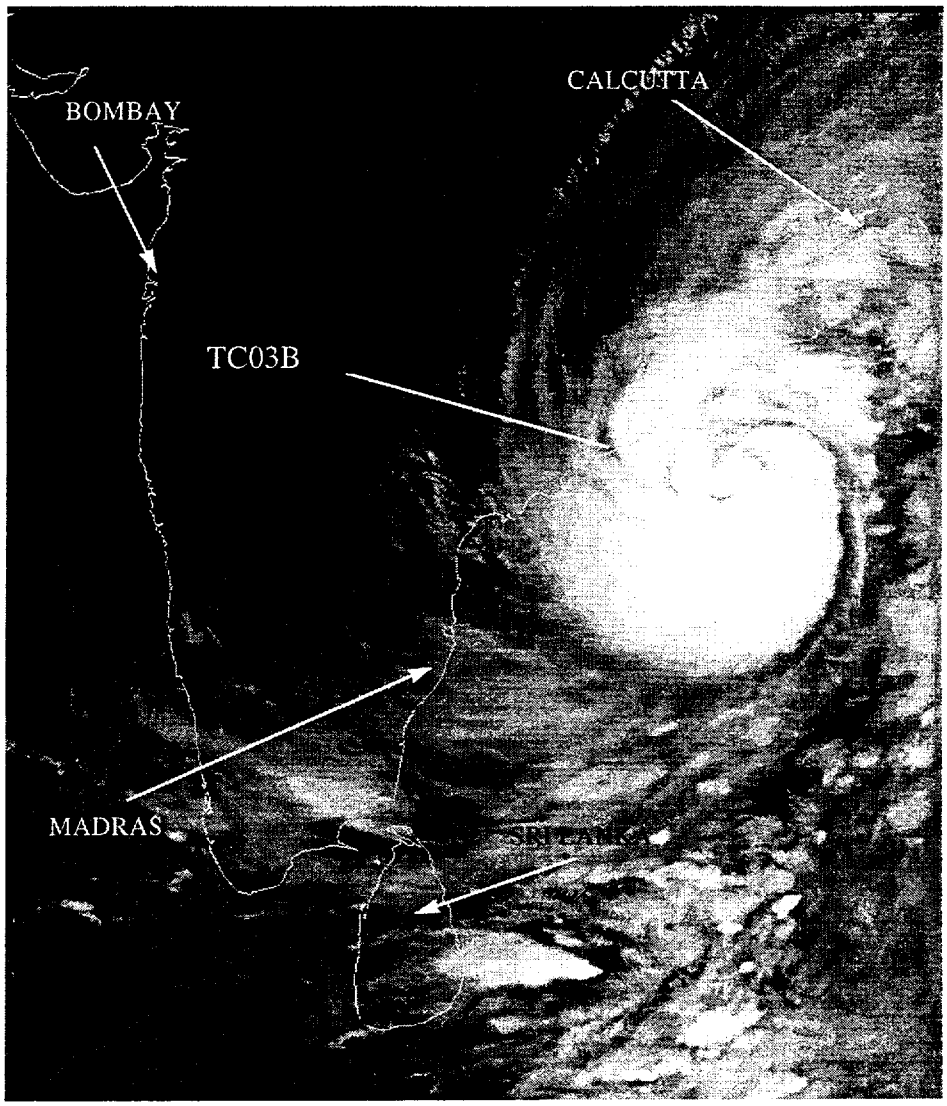

Figure 3-03B-1 Tropical Cyclone 03B heads for the coast of India with an intensity of 70 kt (36 m/sec) (081751Z November infrared DMSP imagery).